THE SHOALS MASSACRE.

Unostentatious Interment of the Two Murdered Women.

The Services Held in the Old Historic Church of St. John's-Removal of the Assassin to Saco, in Maine-Further Attempts to Lynch Him.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 9, 1873. The funeral services of the two women who were so brutally murdered at the Shoals last week were held at St. John's Episcopal church in this city this afternoon. This is the same quaintly, beautiful and historic old edifice wherein Governor Dix, of New York, was baptized when a young man; wherein services were first held over the body of the gount Far agut, and en whose fair walls are numerous tablets inscribed to the memory of the Sbeafes, the Langdons, Wentworths, Elwyns, Haver,s, Gardners Larkins and other names great in our town and State records. The murders, too were perpetrated on one of the historic group of islands now foolishly called Shoals, but which Sir John Smith discovered and narged for himself, and on another of which, at Gosport, stands a monument to him, surmounted by the traditional three Turks' heads which Smith cut off, which triple feat of death came near being repeated in reality in all save its chivalry on the adjacent isle just now.

AN UNROMANTIC BURIAL Notwithstanding all this, and the intense interest felt in all the circumstances of the manner in which the women met the tremendous necessity, death, still nothing but the regular church burial service was read on the occasion by the rector, Rev. Dr. J. F. Bingham, with no word of recital of the events or comment or application of the terrible lesson, for which there was so much opportunity. Neither were the bodies allowed to be seen, as might well have been done, for there was nothing disagreeable or objectionable about them; but the family preferred it should not be done. The bodies were tastefully prepared and laid in handsome dark caskets. The nscription on that of the younger and married wo

ANETHE MATHEA CHRISTENSON. Died March 6, 1873, Aged 25 years.

Her face was not much scarred or disfigured, though there were some bruises and patches upon it, and her light Saxon hair was combed neatly well-formed head. She and ter husband were not long married, and came to this country only last October. She most have been a young woman of appearance. The other was an unmarried sister her husband, who had been in this city several years and had worked in the mill and in families, and is well spoken of by all. Her face bore terribeing much cut, bruised and discolored. But in seither countenance was there any unpleasant or distorted expression. This plate bore this simple record :-

KAREN ANNE CHRISTENSON, Died March 6, 1873, Aged 39.

Only this and nothing more; no allusion to the "deep damnation of her taking off;" no recital of these murders most foul. Better, perhaps, if it than this apparent indifference—more fitting, per-taps, than aught else—that the bodies were buried fittle isles of the ocean, with no service but the moaning winds and swashing waves, where the sounding sea would sing an eternal lullaby.

About twenty of the family and countrymen of the widowed husband and the other who came so near being so. Pour of the men acted as pall-Cemetery, where the bodies were laid. The service as very short; the music, owing to a change in the choir, not good, and altogether the large and sympathizing audience generally which had gathered evidently felt a shadow of disappointment, similar to that felt at the absence of the President in the same house at Farragut's obsequies. It was the general expression among strangers present that things might have been done better. But for a couple of wreaths sent by a lady of another society not a flower would have been there, save an artificial sprig in the hair of each of the dead. Perhaps it were as well, where so much was ar

Wagner was taken to Saco last night, the state given at Saco, and he was quietly locked up. Of the great rabble that fellowed him to the depot, a man threw a couple of stones, one of which struck the prisoner and severely cut his head, at which me if they are going to!" Marshal Johnson afterwards knocked this assailant down with his billy in the depot for crowding him. The Marshal got one blow in his eye, and the police were obliged to crowd; but our officers deserve credit for their management of the whole affair, and our citizens feel relieved that we are clear of it. Attorney Yeaton returned here last night, and will secur all the evidence possible in the case, both here and in Boston. We learn he has already acquired new and important facts unknown to the public. Mrs Hontvet, the wounded woman, is much prestrated by her interview with the murderer yesterday, but is doing well and will probably not lose he

DEEP SEA SOUNDINGS.

Preparations for the Scientific Cruise of the United States Steamer Juniata-Route of the Expedition and Duty of the Command.

BOSTON, March 7, 1873 The rumor which your correspondent heard in the Navy Yard here on the day he attended the Inspection of the United States steamer Juniatawit, that this vessel would be sent upon a deep sea sounding expedition—has lead him to again invade the quietness of the Navy Yard, and with an inquiring turn of mind seek again information on this subject; how well this has been rewarded I leave you to judge by the information I have to impart. I find, upon inquiry, that the rumor is correct. Already an apparatus, consisting of an engine, drum and reet, also guides for the line to fun over, have arrived at the Boston Navy Yard, and these are being put together for the sound work. They are placed upon the forward part of the United States steamer Juniata, and may be seen from the dock near which she Many thousand fathoms of deep lies. Many thousand fathoms of deep sea sounding line are expected soon to arrive or to be made at the government repewalk here for this purpose, and when she is ready the Juniata, it is stated, will commence work by starting a line of soundings from Fire Island, near New York thence to the Island of Bermada, and return by another route. It is then supposed she will run a line of soundings from Bermuda to the Azores and thence to some European port not yet decided upon.

thence to some European port the life of course your correspondent cannot know the reason for the line of sounding returning from Bermuda to New York, and he thinks that when the Juniata sounds to Bermuda she should cortinue on to the Azores, and upon arrival there at proceed on with the work to the point in Europe decided upon. When she has crossed the Atlantices she can return with another line of soundings, or, if it is thought best, verify the route she has akeady gone over.

Robert Scully, of 522 Third avenue, was struck on the head with a lager beer glass yesterday morning in the figuor saloon No. 471 Third avenue, by Pat O'Brien, who was arrested by the police of th Twenty-first precinct. This quarrel took place at eleven o'clock in the morning, and no news of it was sent to the authorities at i'clice Headquarters until a quarter past three i'u the afternoon. The delay was occasioned by the desire of a vain, giorious policeman to see himsel. In print, who, if he had been doing his duty, would tave caused the liquor saloon to be closed, and then he row could have eccurred in the place. THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE POPE.

Lecture by the Right Rev. Bishop Lynch, of Charleston-How the Tem-poral Power Came To Be Established and Respected-Its Fall a Passing Event-Its Resurrection Certain and Necessary.
The Right Rev. Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, lec-

tured last evening to an immense concourse of people in St. Michael's church, Thirty-second street and Ninth avenue, on the "Temporal Power of the Pope." The right reverend lecturer opened his discourse by showing how every nation had its own special question in which it as supposed to be interested. There was one question, however, which was worke wide it its in rest, because it concerned not one nation alone, but the entire world whe ever the burning gleam of Catholicity shed as influence. This question was the deprivacon of the Holy Father of his temporal dominions In Rome there is, said Bishop Lynch, an aged, venerable map shut up in the home of his predecessors, Virtually a prisoner, stripped of those rights which all bistory must acknowledge he providentially and justly inherited. Thirteen years ago he was in possession of all those rights. Without any notice, any declaration of war, any indica-

providentially and justly inherited. Thirteen years ago he was in possession of all those rights. Without any notice, any declaration of war, any indication of malicious design, four-fifths of them were three years ago taken away, and the other fifth would have followed had not a cry of indignation risen from out the breasts of the whole Catholic world.

How did the Pope come to be a temporal prince? In answer to this question the eminent bector went far back lato the pages of ecclesiastical and profane history—to the first days of Christianity to the crucifixion of St. Peter and the founding of the Vatican upon his tomb, then went into a long detail of the pagan kings of the East, and related many thrilling incidents of Christian persecutions under their sway up to the reign of the Christian Constantine and Pope Syvester. Constantine left Rome and set up his throne in Constantinople. Rome was then under the direct indicance of the ruling Pope, and ever since has continued to be. He described, in a beautiful and touching manner, the painful interview which history records between Artilla, the scourge of God, and Pope Lee, in which the latter succeeded, as the only mediator that could be found on earth, in saving Rome from the barbarian King. As time rolled on the Lombards, a wiid, savage race, came and settled in Lombards, invading and troubing Italy by their incursions. The Emperor of Rome could not subdue them. At length they said to him, "We care not for you; we trust not your words. Let him speak who is in Rome, and him we will hear." For seventy years no civil power was there exercised. The Pope at length appealed successively to Charles, Martel, Pepin and Charlemagne, until finally all agreed, in common and perfect unity of opinion, that the Pope alone could exercise authority over what was then known, established and has existed as the Papal dominions. For eleven hundred years this temporal power continued to live. Now the papacy is gone. The world sees in its downfall nothing, but we recognize in it an

"OLD BONNETS."

Mr. Morgan's Second Lecture in the Cooper Institute Last Evening. The Rev. Henry Morgan's lecture on "Slavery of Fashion, Old Bonnets and They That Wear Them," was given in Cooper Institute last evening. The bonnet, he said, was the index of fashion; it changes with fashion's every whim. The various bonnets were then described as representing character, or some historical fact, followed by a portrayal of the "Slavery of Fashion." His appeals for wives and daughters of working men to discard aristocratic notions—break down the juggernaut idol of fashion—were loudly applauded. He closed as follows:—"Toll may be despised, yet toll is King! Industry shall wear the crown! Watchman! what of the night? The watchman suith the day dawneth—labor's coronation day! The workingman's hour bath come! The bell of centuries hath struck! Europe rocks with shouts for individual sovereignty. Italy hath struck off her fetters. Germany is educating her masses for freedom. Russia hath freed her serfs. England's aristocracy is bowing to the will of the people. France thunders to the peans of republican liberty. Spain follows France. Yet America leads the van—the Cincinnatus of nations! With a tanner for President, a shoemaker for Vice President, toll is crowned and labor exaited. Hark, that sound! Workingmen of Europe are moving. Boom! boom! Did we not hear it? Hark! It is the knell of des-The bonnet, he said, was the index of fashion; Workingmen of Europe are moving. Boom! boom! Did ye not heart? Hark! It is the knell of des-potism in the Old World, and (thank God) of caste, class and chattel slavery in-the New." (Prolonged a nolarge)

a pplause.)
Mr. Morgan's next and last Sunday evening lecture will be, "Why Men Don't Marry, and How Some Act Who Do,"

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON'S LECTURE.

The Father Mathew Monument Committee have succeeded in securing the services of Vice President Henry Wilson for a lecture, the proceeds to be deveted to the erection of a monument to the Apostie of Temperance. The committee announce the lecture for Wednesday evening next, at the great hall of Cooper Union. The Vice President has chosen for his subject "Temperance Reform and its Great Apostie." A large audience is anticipated, and persons intending to be present should secure tickets at once.

NEW YORK CITY.

The police arrested 1,575 persons in this city during the past week.

There were 528 deaths, 505 births, 192 marriages and 40 still births in the city last week.

The Comptroller reports that the amount o taxes received from March 1 to March 7 was

The number of licenses issued in the Mayor's office last week is 363, and the amount received \$224 50.

Ten more dollars have been received at thi

office for the relief of the Phyler family from a person signing the initials W. F. Fire Marshal McSpedon reports thirty-six fires

for the past week, upon which the estimated loss is \$189,125 and the insurance \$738,300. Professor J. E. M. Gilliard, associate editor of the

San Francisco Elevator, will lecture in St. Mark's church (Rev. W. F. Butler pastor), this evening, at eight o'clock, subject, "The Puture of the Colored Race in the United States," Omcer Stevens of the Seventeenth precinct brought to the station house last evening the head

and portion of the body of an infant found in lot 190 Third street by some boys. The Ceroner was no-tified, and the remains were sent to the Morgue. Last evening Officer Cotrel, of the Twenty-second

precinct, was knocked down, gored and otherwise severely injured by a mad bull at the cerner of Forty-jourth street and Tenth avenue. He was attended by Police Surgeon Waterman and sent home. A lecture will be delivered before the Catholic Union Circle of New York, by Rev. R. L. Spalding,

at the Cooper Institute, on Friday, March 14, at eight o'clock P. M. Subject—"The Church and Education." The Sheriff of Westchester county, on behalf of the Tax Collector of the town of Ossining, has seized "Bedown, materials, &c., connected with the Croton without melodsing Sing, and belonging to the city

without melodsing Sing, and belonging to the city the tools, in consequence of the Comptroller of Addeduct at the consequence of the Comptroller of Addeduct at the consequence of the Comptroller of Addeduct at the consequence of the Comptroller of the Department of Public Works, denies the statement contained in a report of the Comptroller, published in Saturday morning appears, that the constant of the Comptroller, published in Saturday

morning's papers, that the requisitions of the Department of Public Works on the Comptroller during the month of February amounted to \$3,725,728. The actual amount for which requisitions was made during that month is \$725,728. James Donahue, Superintendent of the Free

Labor Bureau, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, makes the following report of Jusiness for the week ending March 8:—Applications for employment, 872 (of these there were 142 males and 730 (emales); male help required, 97; female, 732; situations procured for 80 males and 641 females. Whole number of situations procured for the week. 721.

TOM SCOTT'S CONQUEST.

On the Eve of the Second Great Battle.

Can True Scott Defeat the General Railroad Pull 1-His Adherents in the Senate Armed to the Teeth-Not New Jersey, but New-Scott-Land-Credit Mobilier No. 2.

To-night it is expected the fallroad war will be renewed in the New Jersey Senate. Canfield's Genonly unanimously, but amid an outburst of enthu siasm never before witnessed at Trenton, will come before the Senate for the concurrence of that body. The bill is as distasteful to Tom Scott as be a repetition of the deadly struggle last Tues-day between the people and the monopoly, in risk another battle with the people? Not a doubt of it. His forces are already marfor the struggle. McPherson, Jarrard, Hopkins, Beesley, Lydecker and Irick are on the ramparts prepared with shot and shell to blow the Assembly, with its bill, to atoms when the first note is sounded. It is hardly necessary to mention Sewell in this connection, for, having been for many years a prominent railroad officia under Camden and Amboy, the United Companies and Tom Scott, his interests are bound up with those of his master. He was supposed to be the leader of the Scott party in the Senate, but the shade. Sewell carries on the lobbying; McPherson does the fighting in debate, and does it more zealously and persistently, though not quite so effectively, as Sewell would; Jarrard sits stolidly in his chair, as if his hours for sleep on the previous night were few; Hopkins listens watches and waits; Irick does the buzzing and whispering; Sewell is chief adviser; Lydecker has nothing to say except to pop the "aye" or "no" as directed; Beesley, though no debater, is one of the sure ones, like his neighbor Moore Edsall may be set down as the boon companion of Lydecker, both deserters to the Scott ranks, while Newkirk and Sheppard count for nothing except

people will have to wage the unequal contest a second time. Hewitt marshals the forces; Havens, of Old Ocean-that "Old Ocean" cannot be too often repeated-is the faithful and sleepless sen-Williams fires of his sarcasm like a whole park of artillery that demoralizes the ranks of the enemy; Stone is the most skilful of sharpshoot ers; Cutier, in his ponderous blows, is the Hector of the battle; Banghart carries the flag, and Cornish—honest, unpurchasable Cornish with Hendrickson and Wood, may be set down as the rank and file, never for an instant wavering it the thickest of the fight. Taylor, the President, sits like a commander viewing the fight from afar, but always with anxiety when the cause of the people is in danger. His vote every time is against

but always with anxiety when the cause of the people is in danger. His vote every time is against Tom Scott. Cornish is perhaps the poorest man in the Senate, yet he is mail-clad against the most tempting allurements of him who holds the money bags. He is accordingly the idol of his constituency.

Now what are the tactles to be employed in deleating the peoples' railroad bill No. 2? The enemy begins by proposing a committee of conference from the Senate and the Assembly. A motion to tills effect passed the Senate, but the Assembly rejected to ya no overwhelming vote. Lee, of Hoboken, and Patterson, of Monmouth, denounced it in unmeasured terms as a new trap. Letson says:—

"The House has done its duty nobly; let the Senate take the responsibility of defeating the bill. We cannot, by agreeing to any such device as this, lend ourselves to a scheme by which certain Senators may be enabled to shirk the responsibility of defeating the bill." The appointment of the committee would cause delay, and in all probability the bill would be tossed hither and thither till the session would expire. Only four weeks of the session now remain. McPhorson is given to long speeches, and "speaking to time" is an accomplishment in which he excels his colleagues. He will pick holes in the bill and find so many faults that the remaining weeks of the session would be entirely too short for such a system of tactics, and the bill would then fall through. McPherson says he is in favor of more railreads, no matter by whom constructed. He will have an opportunity, when this bill pass?" Any motion to recommit, postpone for a week, refer to joint committee, or such like will be simply regarded as fillbustering to cause delay, and thereby defeat the bill. Surely, when the House passed it without a dissenting voice, the collected wisdom of the Senate cannot find any flaws that may be rectified in a brief time. The movements of the Senator from Husson and the movements of the senator from Husson and the movements of the senator from Husson and th

There is the very best authority for stating that during the great debate last Tuesday evening one of the eleven Senators who voted for Tom Scott were armed with revolvers and dirk knives, so lively was their apprehension that they would be set upon by an angry mob. They feared a summary retribution for the crime they perpetrated against their State. Detectives from Philadelphia, sent by Tom Scott, swarmed in the halls of the State House. The whole pelice force of Trenton was on the spot. The railroad bridge across the Delaware was guarded by an extra force of watchmen while the excitement lasted. The virtue of forbearance was never better exembilied in a public gathering than on that day, considering that the excitement rose to a high pitch. And yet, if an outbreak had occurred, there would not be a second opinion in fixing the responsibility on those who outraged the public feeling.

When will the Crédit Mobiller No. 2 investigation commence? What Senator will move for it? The testimony will be furnished by members of the Senate itseif. When a prominent member of the senate itseif. When a prominent favor of ageneral amnesty." While the iamp holds out to burn, &c., was the peint of this reply. If the Senate should defeat this bill a bill will immediately be introduced into the House to change the name of the State from New Jersey to New Scottland. The bill to remove the capital from Trenton to Elizabeth will, it is expected, be introduced this evening.

TOM SCOTT'S HUMAN GRIST MILL

About five o'clock on Saturday evening an unknown man was run over and killed by the halfpast four P. M. train from New York on the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Newark and the Hack ensack River. He had been at the new shops of the railroad looking for work and was a resident of New York. The body was taken charge of by the East Newark authorities and is held for identifica-

A NEWARK SUNDAY HORROR. Two Children Burned to Death-Terri-

ble Warning to Parents.
A frightful occurrence took place in Newark yes terday morning shortly after nine o'clock, being the burning to death of two children belonging to James Wilson, a grocer doing business on the corner of Jackson and Ferry streets. The facts, as communicated to the HERALD reporter by Mr. Wilson, are as follows:—Mrs. Wilson, who had been sick unto death for several months past while enceinte, had but recently given birth to an infant, and is still confined to her chamber. Yesterday mornis still confined to her chamber. Yesterday morning Mr. Wilson dressed his other two children, James and Mary, aged respectively two and four years and four months. A customer called to pay a bill and Wilson ran down stairs into the stere to attend to him, leaving the two children alone in the kitchen. He had not been gone five minutes when the shricks of the little ones alarmed him. Dashing up stairs he opened the door and found the kitchen illied with smoke. Under the table a heartrending sight met his view. One child lay on its back gasping in the last throes of death, its little face and hands burned black and its clothing reduced to a condition scarcely less horrifying. Snatching up one child a volume of fiame rushed from its open mouth. The neighbors and doctors soon crowded in, but within twenty minutes both children were dead. It is not known how they caught fire, but it is supposed that one, the youngest, lit a piece of paper at the stove and caught fire, and while trying to quench the fiames the little girl's clothing became ignited also. The news of the melancholy affair spread rapidly, and at one time an immense crowd of people gathered about the place. The effect on the bereaved and prostrate mother will, it is feared, prove fatal. Although no blame is attached to Mr. Wilson, Dr. Dodd, the County Physician, states that the criminal recklessness of parents leaving young children alone, locked up in rooms, semetimes for as long as half a day, is alarmingly prevalent among the poorer classes and calls for the severest condemnation. He tells of several dreadful cames of child burning in Newark lately from this cause, and thinks the Herallo would serve the cause of humanity by drawing public attention to the mating Mr. Wilson dressed his other two

BISMARCK AND THE JESUITS

Spicy Letter on Harper's Weekly and the Sons of Loyola.

I confidently appeal to you for a little space in which to make a few comments on an article in Harper's Weekly of the 22d inst. on the Chancellor of Prussia and the Society of Jesus. The same article is so stupidly and audaciously untrue, and so disfigured with unclean mailer for the Catholic faith, that its authors deserve lasting contempt from all right-minded citizens.

Let me make good my words. The article is a vindication of Prince Bismarck for his banishment of the Jesuits from the German Empire. It thus

of the Jesuits from the German Empire. It thus commences:—
Those who suppose that Bismarck, the most sagacious of living statesmen, is waging war with the ecclesiastical power in Germany upon any superficial or whimsical ground do him great injustice. The key of his position is evident. The calling of the late Ecumenical Council at Rome was the sign of the probable ascendancy of Jesuitism in the Roman Church. The declaration by the Council of papal infallibility was the proof of Jesuit supremacy. Bismarck is a man of much too profound insight not to see the political consequences of such a fact, and he acts accordingly. For Jesuitism is an absolute despotism which recognizes only its own purpose and its own methods. It acknowledges no the of country or of kindred. The Jesuit is a dumb and passive instrument engaged in the subjugation of the human mind to an ecclesiastical supremacy. Japan and Alaska, Turkey, Italy, England and America, are to the Jesuit the indifferent scenes of his labor. He takes no root. He shares no common sympathics. He is no fellow-citizen. Patriolism is necessarily impossible to him. The task in which his whole being is enlisted is the creation of a State within the State, of an allegiance beneath that of country and government to a distant, absolute and relentless authority.

Now this has two serious faults. Everything it has a shear the rooting contained in it is a

Now this has two serious faults. Everything it true explanation of Rismarch's act.

I take its assertions one by one:-

Now this has two, serious faults. Everything it asserts is a sheer lie; nothing contained in it is a true explanation of Bismarck's act.

I take its assertions one by one:—

First—"The calling of the Ecomenical Council was a sign of the probable ascendency of Jesuitism in the Roman Church." The calling of the Council was the independent act of the Pope as successor of St. Peter, and, as its decrees prove, he called it, not for the ascendancy of the Jesuits, but for the benefit of all the Church. There is not a line, nor a word, nor a tittle in any of those decrees that confers a single special advantage on the Jesuits. A General Council, dictated by the learned Sons of Loyola, or by any other monastic order in the Church, and intended for their ascendancy over the Church, is an impossibility. The Church in her head, in her Bishops, in her clergy, in her other religious communities, in her people, could never submit to such a thing; and the Jesuits themsolves would never commit the foily and the crime of planning such an operation in their hearts and understandings. The first assertion, therefore, Mr. Editor, is a gross lie.

Second—"The declaration by the Council of Papal Infailibility was the proof of Jesuit supremacy."—The principle of Papal infailibility existed and operated before the Jesuit order was ever dreamed of. The Cardinals, the Patriarchs and the Bishops who defined it to be true, assign their exercise of that act not to Jesuit influence over their minds and wills, but to the Holy Ghost answering their prayers for enlightenment; and the declaration of it, considered in itself, attests, not Jusuit supremacy in any thing, either in a chagel or in a college, but the sure supremacy of the Fisherman over all Catholic countries and ages. For these three reasons the second assertion is a lie. Had the Jesuits then no part in the Council Yes, an immortal part, They wrote for it in Latin Cicero would have prised in Frencis, never excelled under the Academy; in German, with which Schloegel would have divided

testable malice that has inspired such an assertion it is impossible for it to be true. Nature has given to no one the power to extirpate from his own heart the ties of country and of kindred. They are planted deeply in the soul at first; they remain there until the last breath is drawn. The Jesuits have great success. Could they have any degree of that success if they were the transformed beings the Harpers here assert them to be? They never could. Go to the congregations to whom the Jesuits administer, and ask them, have their pastors no hearts? Go to the hundreds of thousands of young men in all lands whom they educate, and ask them, are their teachers cold in the blood? Go to the families, Cathello—aye! and Protestant too—who have given their best sons to this illustrions order, and ask them is the sacred tie of kindred quenched in those sons hearts? Go to the planter, and ask them is the sacred tie of kindred quenched in those sons' hearts? Go to the planter, and ask them has the test converted to the planter, and ask them has the tie of country been a suppressed the in the Jesuit nature? Make these investigations; make them rigidly; make them justly, and what will you find? You will find that the assertion in Harper's Weekly is one of the most atroclous and wanton les ever published, and you will quickly conclude that the authors of it are very scurvy citizens lindeed.

make them rigidly; make them justiv, and what will you find? You will find that the assertion in Harper's Weekly is one of the most atroclous and wanton lies ever published, and you will quickly conclude that the authors of it are very scurvy citizens indeed.

Sixth—"The Jesuit is a dumb and passive instrument engaged in the subjugation of the human mind to an ecclesiastioni supremacy." "Dumb and passive" are good. But we should like to know how such an instrument could fill the office of subjugating the human mind? These adjectives, however, though very scaplely applied, have a purpose. Their object is the low one of defaming, and that they do. There are thousands of bigoted, unlettered wretches throughout this lair country who will eagerly sceept them as the proper terms for the occasion. The sixth assertion has also a meaning. It is this:—That the aim of the Jesuits is, defacts, detrimental to all the pursuits of life, and this for the benefit of the Holy See. Such a task is impossible of fudilment, and, therefore, it is but just to put down the imputation of it as an untruth. Let it be so branded. Certainly the Jesuit Fathers are priests of Rome, and they do teach the spiritual supremacy of the Pope. But they teach no other supremacy of the Pope. But they teach no other supremacy of him; it is not necessary or becoming that they should; and if they attempted such an act, and Blaise, Pascaj Pombal and Bigaparck to the contrary notwithstanding, the people would never accept so unjustifiable an intrusion. That they have no right to teach the spiritual supremacy is a thing which has too great a hold of the word ever to be eradicated from it.

Secund.—"Japan and Alaska, Turkey, Italy, England and America are to the Jesuit the indifferent scenes of his labor." Yes, the Jesuit has painted the cross, cenverted millions, set up noble colleges, died a martyr, and is still living, with the dust of battle on his face, but steut and strong and invincible, in all these leands. But is that a crime? That it is the harmonic

Germans; are these Jesuits without the "common sympathies" of humanity with the people of their parish? with the poor, who are perpetually in crowds in their vestibuler with the young men in their sourishing college? with the chulfen of the humble, whom they educate so well and for nothing? " a si the sat St. Francis Xavier's so it is wherever the Jesuits are to be found. God has not made the Jesuits different from other men. He has given them the common sympathies in the natural quantity. And they do not quench them. No—and never. They cultivate them sublimely. For they are called alter Him who in sympathy redeemed the race, and the whole star of their ambition is to de Him honor.

"He is no fellow citizen." To be a fellow citizen implies to observe the laws, to uphold their observance by others, to share with the people the common love and pride of country. Ho not the Jesuits do these things? What laws do they violate? None. Whom do they teach to overturn the laws? No one. Why should they not love country as well as any one else? There is no reason for such a thing from nature; there is no reason for such a thing in the Catholic Church; there is no reason of fact to attest such a thing in any part of the world. The assertion, therefore, is a lie. The man who penned it knew when he was conceiving it that he was fabricating an untruth. It is so glaring a falsehood that he must have known it to be one. His excessive bigotry got the better of his weak conscience.

"Patriotism is necessarily impessible to him." Wherefore? He carries out—to the letter at least—with courage and success which make Protestantism pale, the command to go and teach all nations, and therefore he cannot have patriotism! A bail argument, gentlemen. It contains a reproof for our Saviour, who gave that command. And it is a lie from nature and rom facts; for, by nature every man loves the place of his birth and the country in which he settles; and from fact, because the multitudes who have intercourse and covernment. Localism and Japan bear ev

Mr. Editor, I respectfully submit that your correspondent has made good his word that all the ssertions put forth by the Harpers are sheer lies. I now, with your concession of space, proceed to consider the use intended for these lies. They were intended as a vindication and as an explanation of Bismarck's outlawry of the Jesuits. They were and sagacity in that act. They are lies, therefore they prove no justice; they are lies, therefore they attest no sagacity. And, lies as they are. do they explain the act? They do not. The cause of Biamarck's banishment of the Jesuits is in no way hidden. It is a visible thing in the man himself. When, in the introduction of his statute, he aspersed the Jesuits in every way which defama-

tion and slander pointed out, the Jesuits, indignant at the commission of so great a wrong upon their Order, made him an "address," asking him to make good his words by proofs. Did he give these proofs ? Was he honorable enough as a men to meet so natural and so fair a demand of justice? No; the "address" put him in the pillory of a convicted liar. All Germany saw that it did. He had no proofs to give. He would have given them if he had them. He had never thought that he needed such things. He had ong resolved to banish, and he did it. Whence the purpose to banish? There is no mystery about it. the name of Christ? On that same day in which he One infamous—an infame? Because the wrath of infidelity was on fire in his heart. Why used Pom-

poison. Now, Hismarck is an initidel—as rabid a one, though not quite so brave, as the Roman Prince; as intense a one, though not so gifted, as the French poet, and as unscrupulous a one, though not so polished, as the Portuguese Minister. This is the true explanation of his outlawry of the Jesuits. He found these devoted priests the great spreaders of a Name he hates, the great diffusers of a worship he holds in abomination, and in vengrance for their splendid success he banished them, as if they were malefactors, from the country of their birth. Had they resisted there can be no doubt that he would have stiffed them in prisons, as did the bloody Duke of Saldanha.

Is it a victory? Yes, a melancholy one—one that will cover its author with fruit more bitter than ashes; one that will bring its abettors a harvest they would rather not glean. Thus far the glory is with the sons of Loyola. They have been expelled for their virtues, and they will win the last laurels of the contest. The struggle is undecided yet; the battle is not yet at the close; the inneel foe has the grave at his very feet, judgment for his crime and infidelity suspended ever his head. The Order of Jesus has immortal youth in its veins, and around its brow gleams the approval of eternal benediction. Germany has produced many celebrated Jesuits. It will go back there by universal popular recall, and the people and the nobles in the cities and the towns will greet them, as was succeeded by a Constantine the Great, a Cecil Burleigh by a Gladstone. Bismarck's chair will yet be filled by a nominee of the Pope.

Arr. Editor, the Jesuits are samply good, zealous, devoted, highly educated, heroic Roman Catholic priests. That is all they are—nothing worse, nothing better. They have done fatal harm to Protestantism—that was their duty; it is a great part of their renown. They will surely see it in its grave. The imperishability of the Church has entered their blood, and they can never disappear. The infallibility and impeccability of the divine faith and

ALBANY, March 9, 1873.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL LEVIED UPON FOR TAXES

J. M. Bailey, United States Collector of Internal Revenue, last evening proceeded to the round house of the New York Central Railread Company at West Albany and seized upon seventeen locomotives and their tenders, valued at over two hundred thousand dellars, for nonpayment of revenue tax by that company amounting to over four hundred and sixty thousand dollars. It appears this tax has been due some time, and when pears this tax has been due some time, and when Collector Bailey first made a demand for it the company entered a protest and secured delay and an examination into the matter, which resulted in austaining the Collector in the position he had taken. The seizure has not affected the operation of the road thus far, but if there is no settlement and the locomotives are held three or four days considerable trouble will be experienced. It is expected that the company will promptly pay the demand. The tax, it will be recollected, was levied upon scrip dividends.

RAPID TRANSIT.

Voice from the Battery Urging the Herald to Push the Enterprise Through and Build the Road-An Impulsive Correspondent.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Why on earth don't you build the quick tran-sit road and say no more about it? You can send envoys and ambassadors and consuls general after Livingstone and Sir John Franklin and to Captain Jack and the Cuban insurgents, and yet rest supinely about the more important subject of home locomotion. Now buckle to, and give us a train of cars from Westchester to THE BATTERY. RETIRES IN DISGUST.

O'Baldwin, the "Irish Giant," Issues a Manifeste from Steubenville Jail-How the Campbell Men Nearly Murdered Him-Why the Assault Was Made-"I Abandon the Prize Ring Forever."

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 9, 1873. O'Baldwin, the pugilist, who is now confined in jail at Steubenville, last night forwarded the following communication to the editor of a New York sporting paper:—Yesterday a petition, signed by benville, was presented to Mayor Elilott, asking for O'Baldwin's release, but the magistrate had no authority to revoke the penalty imposed. The petition was also accompanied by a certificate signed by two physicians, Drs. Gallegan and Stanton, setting forth that, owing to injuries received prior to his arrest, the physical condition of the prisoner was likely to be impaired by incarcera-

His case will be considered by the Council of that place, which hold their meeting on Tuesday next, and if it is within their jurisdiction the unfortunate fighter will be released. There is a good deal of sympathy manifested for O'Baldwin, inasmuch as the man whom he abused provoked assault by indulging in the vilest language towards him.

The following is the card, which is dated

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Long ere this you have learned how the Hickers and Campbell right terminated and the cowardly attempt that the Irish assassins made to murder me—made by men with whom I never had any personal trouble, and men who, in the morning, extended to me the hand of professed friendship. The principals were in the ring within the stipulated time, but two hours were exhausted selecting a referee, though Hicker's friends named almost every man on the ground capable of filling the position, and even named Geoghegan or Riley (Campbell's seconds), and were anxious to accept either of the said men to act as referee; but neither man would act in that capacity, their business being to carry out a programme which their after conduct proved the had systematically prepared to save their money if their man could not win. From the first round campbell had not the slightest chance of winning, and up to the time they made the murderous attack on me Hicken had received no punishment whatever in the face and only a few slight marks on the body, while Campbell had received much punishment on both the lace and body, and was very tardy to the call of time, while Hicken went to the scratch promptly when time was cailed. After a little fighting both men fell, and I went forward to lift my man, and was in a stooping position, when

when time was called. After a little fighting both men fell, and I went ferward to lift my man, and was in a stooping position, when river and strock me at the same moment, and a scoundrel named Murphy struck me two terrible blows with the head of a revolver, which cut my head fearfully and stunned me to such an extent that I rell on my face in the ring, and, while lying prostrate, the said three secundrels kicked me on the head and body to such an extent that they must have fell satisfied that they had accomplished their murderous design, as they afterwards ran as fast as possible to the railroad depot and took the first train to Steubenville. Every honorable man at the ring, including your reporter, will testily to the impartial part I took, and admit that my conduct as a second no fair-minded man could object to. But I had committed the unpardonable crime of appearing as second for a man who was guilty of English birth. This crime and the dread of losing the battle money was the cause of their cowardly attack on me. Since "prize fighting" no longer deserves the name, and the question at issue is not who is the best man, but where he was born, and if his nativity does not suit, what other means can be adopted, even to murder, if necessary, to prevent his defeat, I abandon forever the prize ring to such men as Riley, Geoghegan and their cowardly obles.

SPRING FASHIONS.

Residents in the country look for Spring under the snow, in the first tender shoot of green grass; in the bursting forth of a little brown bud, or

the brightened appearance of a shivering little anemone. City people find their promise of warmth and sunshine in the milliners' windows, on the shelves of the dry goods stores, and in the early "openings," which, to privileged persons, are abundantly suggestive of the beauty of the incom

Spring fashions, it may be remarked, are on es hibition much earlier now than in former years.
The milliners' opening day adheres to its traditions, and keeps hermetically closed doors upon its secrets and its treasures until the time arrives to disclose them; but Spring materials have been displayed in great variety for weeks past, and whether they are the veritable novelties they profess to be, or only the refuse of last season's stock, still people buy them, and the end of both seller

Stripes and polka dots figure chiefly among what are called the "new" designs of the present season. Percales are dotted and finished to look like oldfashioned foulards; prints, cambries and lawns are hair-striped patterns and Japanese popling

damasked in self colors upon tinted grounds For the early season we have the cashmeres Siciliennes, viroques, India camels' hair cloth, mohairs, Summer silks, poplins, and Japanese silks ufacture, notwithstanding their Eastern name, and have certainly very much improved. Their prilliant lustre outshines the richest plain silk, and in the new peacock, resida, gray, green and pure wood tints produces effects indescribably lovely.

Black silk, black cashmere and camels' half

cloth will be as much employed as ever for suits,

Black sik, black cashmere and camels' hair cloth will be as much employed as ever for suits, and polonaises, the latter richly embroidered and ornamented with new knotted ball tringe, instead of lace.

New Spring designs are adapted to these materials. For handsome suits of black silk or cashmere Sicilienne there are the stylish redingotes which, with the addition of an underskirt, form a complete and graceful costume.

The favorites among the great variety of designs in this garment are the Nellson, which is loose and double-breasted, and the Watteau, which is suited to more dressy purposes than any of the other styles.

Coatumes arranged with overskirts and basques are completed for the street by some sort of jacket or mantle, the dofman, which the varieties are almost legion, being the favorite wrap. The leading styles, the Eureka in the mantlel dofmans and the Atherley in the sacque styles, were described in a previous article. Sieeveless jackets have brought to light many plain, round waisted dresses, which had been laid as ide as among the impossibles. To such a waist, attached to a single plain skirt, the Milicent overskyt is a godsend. It is simple, practical, yet graceful, and gives the effect, with sieeveless jacket, of a complete costume.

Overskirts are numerous, consequent upon the revival of jackets; the Margaretta is a favorite medel. We remark that all the aprons are short and the fulness confined to the back, the sides lying flat upon the hips.

model. We remark that all the aprons are short and the fulness confined to the back, the sides lying flat upon the hips.

The Stuart overskirt is a particularly good exponent of this very fashionable style, and is well adapted to rich silk, poplin or other goods that will "stand out."

The prettiest styles in sleeveless jackets are the Lucia and the Vilette, the former very simple with three tabs in the back, and the latter pointed in front with a partition back.

Sleeveless polonaises, as they are called, will also be much in vogue, the sleeves being made of the same material as the underskirt. Any style of polonaise can be used for this purpose, and a simple coat sleeve is the most appropriate for the purpose.

ple coat sleeve is the most appropriate for the purpose.

Ladies who can indulge in the luxury of wrappers will find a new Watteau, with pointed cape, open on the back, which is what so lew wrappers are, that is to say, becoming. Plain twilled fiannel at this season is a material to be commended, but later foulard, French print or hair striped linen would be more suitable.

Girls and boys have just the models provided for them which are adapted to enjoyment and country wear—blouse and sailor suits, shirt waists, a Carl suit for linen and pique, the Everett suit, which includes trousers, and the Carl suit, which is after a sailor fashion.

Fatally Injured in Brooklyn and Dying in New York.
For some time past James Linager, a man twenty.

six years of age, has been employed as bartender by Mr. Dougherty, keeping a place corner of Van Brunt and Dyckman streets, Brooklyn. A week ago last Friday evening Linager, who had been to ago last Friday evening Linager, who had been to his room in the upper part of the house, while descending tripped and reli down a night of stars, deubliess received concussion or paralysis of the brain and was never able to speak afterwards, although he could walk and partially understand what was said to him. Subsequently, with Mr. Dougherty, Linager came over to New York and visited his aunt, Mrs. Brennan, living at 41 Park street, and subsequently went to call upon another aunt who lives at 341 East Twenty-seventh street, where he was taken worse, and died on Saturday morning. The parents of deceased are living in Ireland. Coroner Kessier was notified and will make an investigation of the case.